



What's New – June 25, 2006

Significant Documents

2005 Global Refugee Trends: Statistical Overview of Populations of Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Internally Displaced Persons, Stateless Persons, and Other Persons of Concern to UNHCR. [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Annual Report] Web-posted June 9, 2006.
[pdf format, 105 pages]

Afghanistan and Its Neighbors: An Ever Dangerous Neighborhood.
[United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 162] June 2006.
[pdf format, 20 pages]

Avian Influenza: Agricultural Issues.
[CRS Report for Congress, RS21747] Updated May 10, 2006.
[pdf format, 6 pages]

The Backlash Against Democracy Assistance.
A Report prepared by the National Endowment for Democracy for Senator Richard G. Lugar, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate.
[National Endowment for Democracy (NED), Report for Congress] June 8, 2006. [pdf format, 56 pages]

"Boutique Fuels" and Reformulated Gasoline: Harmonization of Fuel Standards.
[CRS Report for Congress, RL31361] Updated May 10, 2006. [pdf format, 17 pages]

Central America and Mexico Gang Assessment.
[U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Bureau for Latin American and Caribbean Affairs, Office of Regional Sustainable Development, Survey Report] April 2006; Web-Posted May 19, 2006.

Full Report: [pdf format, 161 pages]

Short Version: [pdf format, 44 pages]

Country Profiles:

El Salvador - [pdf format, 18 pages]

Guatemala - [pdf format, 29 pages]

Honduras - [pdf format, 16 pages] (PDF, 242 KB)

Mexico - [pdf format, 17 pages]

Nicaragua - [pdf format, 14]

The Changing Demographic Profile of the United States.
[CRS Report for Congress, RL32701] Updated May 5, 2006.
[pdf format, 31 pages]

Child Pornography on the Internet. [Problem-Oriented Guide for Police]
[United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Guide No. 41] May 2006.
[pdf format, 103 pages]

China's Charm: Implications of Chinese Soft Power.
[Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP), Policy Brief No. 47] June 2006. [pdf format, 8 pages]

China's Impact on the U.S. Automotive Industry.
[CRS Report for Congress, RL33317] Updated April 4, 2006 [pdf format, 26 pages]

Counterfeit Drug Task Force Report - 2006 Update.
[United States Department of Health and Human Services, U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Counterfeit Drug Task Force, Annual Update Report] June 8, 2006. [pdf format, 22 pages]

Elections: The Nation's Evolving Election System as Reflected in the 2004 General Election.
[United States General Accounting Office, GAO-06-450] June 2006. [pdf format, 534 pages]

Federal Emergency Management and Homeland Security Organization: Historical Developments and Legislative Options.
[CRS Report for Congress, RL33369] Updated June 1, 2006. [pdf format, 44 pages]

Food Security Assessment 2005.
[United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Economic Research Service (ERS), Outlook Report GFA-17] May 2006.
Full Report: [pdf format, 58 pages]
Summary: [pdf format, 2 pages]

Foreign Operations (House)/State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
(Senate): FY2007 Appropriations. [CRS Report for Congress, RL33420] Updated May 25, 2006.
[pdf format, 63 pages]

The G-8, Russia's Presidency, and HIV/AIDS in Eurasia.
[Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS); Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF), Task Force Report] June 14, 2006. [pdf format, 26 pages]

Global Deserts Outlook. [United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)] June 5, 2006.
Full Report: [Table of Contents, sections in html format, various pagings]
Executive Summary: [English-language version, pdf format, 8 pages]
http://www.unep.org/geo/news_centre/pdfs/Arabic_Executive_Summary.pdf [Arabic-language version, pdf format, 14 pages]
http://www.unep.org/geo/news_centre/pdfs/French_Executive_Summary.pdf [French-language version, pdf format, 13 pages]
http://www.unep.org/geo/news_centre/pdfs/Spanish_Executive_Summary.pdf [Spanish-language version, pdf format, 11 pages]

Immigration Law Sanctions and Enforcement in Selected Foreign Countries.
Brazil, Egypt, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, and Switzerland.
[Law Library of Congress, Report for Congress] April 2006. [pdf format, 40 pages]

Implementation of the NPT Safeguards Agreement in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors] June 8, 2006.
[pdf format, 3 pages]

International Financial Crime: Treasury's Roles and Responsibilities Relating to Selected Provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-06-483] May 2006. [pdf format, 62 pages]

Net Neutrality: Background and Issues.

[CRS Report for Congress, RS22444] May 16, 2006. [pdf format, 6 pages]

Nonimmigrant Overstays: Brief Synthesis of the Issue.

[CRS Report for Congress, RS22446] May 22, 2006. [pdf format, 6 pages]

People with Mental Illness. [Problem-Oriented Guides for Police]

[United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), Guide No. 40]

May 2006. [pdf format, 82 pages]

POWs and MIAs: Status and Accounting Issues.

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33452] June 1, 2006. [pdf format, 16 pages]

Preventing Disease through Healthy Environments: Towards an Estimate of the Environmental Burden of Disease.

[World Health Organization (WHO)] June 16, 2006.

Links to the Full Report (106 pages), and Executive Summaries in English (19 pages) and Spanish (19 pages):

Projections of Net Migration to the United States.

[A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) Paper] June 2006. [pdf format, 18 pages]

The Proposed South Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (KORUSFTA).

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33435] May 24, 2006. [pdf format, 32 pages]

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Education Issues and Legislative Options.

[CRS Report for Congress, RL33434] May 22, 2006.[pdf format, 35 pages]

The State of IPTV [Internet Protocol Television] 2006: The Advent of Personalized Programming.

[New Millennium Research Council White Paper] June 2006. [pdf format, 20 pages]

Structure and Finances of U.S. Farms: 2005 Family Farm Report.

[United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Economic Research Service (ERS), Economic Information Bulletin No. (EIB-12)] May 2006. [pdf format, 50 pages]

Synthetic Drug Control Strategy: A Focus on Methamphetamine and Prescription Drug Abuse.

[Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP); United States Department of

Justice; United States Department of Health and Human Services] May 2006. [pdf format, 56 pages]

Third Report of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to the UN Security Council Pursuant to UNSCR 1593 (2005) [Darfur].

[International Criminal Court (ICC), Office of the Prosecutor] June 14, 2006.

[\[English-language, pdf format, 11 pages\]](#)

[\[French-language, pdf format, 13 pages\]](#)

Trafficking in Persons [TIP] Report: 2006.

[United States Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Annual Report] June 2006.

[Table of Contents:](#) [sections in html format, various pagings]

[Full Report:](#) [pdf format, 295 pages]

[Transatlantic Homeland Defense.](#) [National Defense University (NDU), Center for Technology and National Security Policy,

Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS), Special Report] May 2006. [pdf format, 6 pages]

[Twenty-Five Years of HIV/AIDS -- United States, 1981--2006.](#)

[United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Summary Report] June 2006.

[html version, 7 printed pages]

[Unite or Divide? The Challenges of Teaching History in Societies Emerging from Violent Conflict.](#)

[United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 163] June 2006. [pdf format, 16 pages]

[U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security Policy and Strategy, 2nd Edition.](#)

[United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI)] Web-posted June 16, 2006.

[pdf format, 405 pages]

[U.S. Tsunami Preparedness: Federal and State Partners Collaborate to Help Communities Reduce Potential Impacts, but Significant Challenges Remain.](#)

[United States Government Accountability Office, GAO-06-519] June 2006. [pdf format, 65 pages]

ARTICLES

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

[THE DOABLE DOZEN](#) (American Prospect, vol. 17, no. 6, June 2006, pp. 44-50)

A collection of contributors to the American Prospect lists the issues Democrats and Republicans should be thinking about as the fall 2006 mid-year elections approach. The problems of income inequality in America and holding potential witnesses in criminal proceedings in custody indefinitely are the top two. Writers suggest re-tooling the proposed Aspire Act, which creates savings accounts for every child with a \$500 starter deposit from the U.S. government, with children from below-median-income households eligible for additional government contributions. Writer Tara McKelvey suggests Democratic Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont has it right when he proposed fixing the material-witness law on the books by imposing time limits on holding material witnesses and setting due-process standards on the detention of material witnesses. Among other key issues for candidates to talk about are tax inequality, global conflict resolution,

patents on pharmaceutical drugs, Medicare drug benefits, unfair credit-card rates, and universal access to broadband technology.

Gershman, Carl; Allen, Michael [THE ASSAULT ON DEMOCRACY ASSISTANCE](#) (Journal of Democracy, Vol. 17, No. 2, April 2006, pp. 36-51)

As democracy promotion programs have grown, so has resistance to these programs. Today new legal restrictions to democracy assistance pose a major threat to the advancement of democracy. This backlash against democracy is a byproduct of the rise of "hybrid regimes," or governments which retain democratic processes but are open to corruption and manipulation. The article outlines tactics used by such nations to limit the activities of democratic groups. For example, governments may restrict the flow of foreign funds to a local NGO. The authors propose tactical, political and normative responses to regimes that obstruct democracy assistance.

Jervis, Robert [THE REMAKING OF A UNIPOLAR WORLD](#) (Washington Quarterly, Vol. 29, No. 3, Summer 2006, pp. 7-19)

Jervis, professor of international politics at Columbia University, asserts that the U.S., as the current hegemon, would be expected to defend its unipolar status with conservative foreign policy. Jervis argues that the opposite is now true and that the U.S. is acting more like a revolutionary state than the dominating world power. At the end of the Cold War, George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton sought to maintain unipolarity with a policy of short-lived selective engagements in international crises, as was the case in the Balkans. The new U.S. policy, however, is based on the belief that America's dominance will falter unless aggressive action is taken to preserve it. The U.S. has decided to create a world order in its own image, promoting liberal democracy the world over and using military action where necessary. The problem with this new ideology, Jervis says, is that the U.S. system was not designed to support an active foreign policy and it will be too expensive and produce instability that the American public will be reluctant to support.

Roth, Zachary [INVESTIGATE: WHAT'S REALLY AT STAKE IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS](#) (Washington Monthly, Vol. 38, No. 6, June 2006, pp. 31-35)

Roth, an editor at Washington Monthly, argues that the current Republican-held Congress has abandoned the tradition of bipartisan congressional oversight. In the run-up to the midterm elections Republican committee chairs are "[keeping] a lid on investigations." Roth points to recent hearings on domestic wiretapping and Hurricane Katrina as situations where Republican chairs failed to subpoena the White House and the Justice Department, leading to paltry investigations. This is a historic break for Congress, which has traditionally investigated the White House regardless of who held the majority on Capitol Hill. Roth writes that proper investigations are needed to keep government honest, to uncover real mistakes and move the country forward.

Soudriette, Richard W.; Ellis, Andrew [A GLOBAL SNAPSHOT](#) (Journal of Democracy, Vol. 17, No. 2, April, 2006, pp. 78-88)

Designing an electoral system is a fundamental step in building a sustainable democracy. The authors explain the differences between a plurality/majority system and a proportional representation system. Soudriette and Ellis analyze five key factors to consider when selecting an electoral system: electoral boundaries, voter education, the modernization of election equipment, ballot papers and counting, and long-term sustainability. The article also includes a table comparing more than 120 countries' electoral systems.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Aron, Leon **RUSSIA'S OIL: NATURAL ABUNDANCE AND POLITICAL SHORTAGES**

(American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research: Russian Outlook, Spring 2006, 6 pp.)

With six to ten percent of the world's known oil reserves, Russia pumped an average 9.4 million barrels a day and exported around seven million in 2005, second only to Saudi Arabia.

Capitalizing on these developments, President Vladimir Putin reportedly plans to place "energy security" as a central discussion point at the G-8 summit in St. Petersburg in July 2006. No one doubts that Russia will remain one of the world's leading exporters for many years but, unless arrested or reversed, several structural tendencies may significantly jeopardize Russia's ability to meet the world's rapidly growing demand for oil. These include transportation, taxation, domestic consumption, investments and ownership. Also, the success of the Russian oil boom is increasingly threatened by the government's economic policy of quasi-nationalization, which amounts to a short-term redistribution of oil wealth and asset control instead of the crucially needed long-term strategy of creating new riches and new resources.

Lowe, Peter **COUNTERFEITING: LINKS TO ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORIST FUNDING**

(Journal of Financial Crime, vol. 13, no. 2, 2006, pp. 255-257)

Lowe, of the International Chamber of Commerce's Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau, says terrorist groups have multiple sources of funding, both licit and illicit. He expects that terrorist groups and their sympathizers will become even more involved in counterfeiting and piracy in the future. Terrorists groups have, for example, produced fake drugs, smuggled drugs, pirated high-volume products such as cigarettes or DVDs, counterfeited automobile parts with fake trademarks, and used credit card fraud to raise funds, Lowe reports. Counterfeiting is an irresistible crime, he notes, since it is hugely profitable and has a low priority in law enforcement. Additionally, he explains, funds raised from counterfeiting operations perpetrated by sympathizers - with no direct ties to the terrorist groups themselves - are a major indirect funding source for terrorism.

McCormick, John T.; Paterson, Nancy **THE THREAT POSED BY TRANSNATIONAL POLITICAL CORRUPTION TO GLOBAL COMMERCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT BANKING**

(Journal of Financial Crime, vol. 13, no. 2, 2006, pp. 183-194)

McCormick and Paterson, of the Federal Reserve System's Special Investigation Section, discuss the threat that transnational political corruption poses to both the world's development banking and commercial banking sectors. Through case studies, they demonstrate how corrupt officials, using various fraudulent and corrupt schemes, steal funds from development banks and then launder the illicit proceeds into legitimate commercial banking systems around the world. These activities increase development and commercial banks' financial risks and put their reputations at stake. The most important factor in reducing this political corruption is political will and commitment, the authors assert. And, they note, development and commercial banks can only expect the risks from corruption to increase as more signatory nations to various anti-corruption treaties and conventions criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials.

GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Achenbach, Joel **THE NEXT BIG ONE** (National Geographic, vol. 209, no. 4, April 2006, pp. 120-147)

The modern science of seismology was born after the 1906 earthquake that hit San Francisco. Considerable progress has been made in studying earthquakes, yet they continue to take humanity by surprise. The author explores the advances that scientists have made in trying to predict when earthquakes will strike, and the efforts by local and national governments in quake-prone regions of the world in making buildings, utilities, communications systems and transportation infrastructure less susceptible to damage in a quake.

Warren, Lynn **PANDA, INC.** (National Geographic, vol. 210, no. 1, July 2006, pp. 42-59)

The Giant Panda, the world's most famous species atop the endangered list, may finally be getting the boost it needs to become a self-sustaining captive population. The panda business, throughout the world, is an expensive one. The cost for a zoo in the U.S. to keep giant pandas averages USD 2.6 million a year, and if cubs are entered into the equation, that amount climbs even higher. The U.S. is committed to building the relationship with China, not just on a diplomatic level, but on a scientific one as well. Ten years ago, the Chinese government did not have money or knowledge to run a functional panda research and mating habitat, or to pay for increased security and protection for natural habitat lands. With U.S. resources and know-how, China now has a new center that recently produced 16 newborn cubs in 2005/2006. The U.S. also gains panda loans from China to continue to research the fascinating species, and continue the breeding process, as seen in the newborn Tai Shan, born in July 2005 at the National Zoo. Why spend so much money, time and energy on the black and white bears? Because they are so darn cute.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Brimley, Shawn **TENTACLES OF JIHAD: TARGETING TRANSNATIONAL SUPPORT NETWORKS** (Parameters, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 30-46)

Today, the U.S. finds itself in what will be a long protracted struggle of transnational nature against Islamist extremism. The author suggests that focus must rest on the strategic battleground. The adversaries, notably al Qaeda, benefit from an interconnected global system that increases global reach, favors the offensive, and allows greater operational security. To create capabilities and exploit enemy vulnerabilities, al Qaeda grafts itself into other networks. After 9/11, al Qaeda underwent a transformation that disproved the assumption that terrorist organizations required state support. This autonomous transnational organization relies on support mechanisms such as the ability to draw on resources from various financial sources and retaining its regenerative capabilities by being an "organization and a movement." According to Brimley, countering these transnational networks requires an increased understanding and targeting of service and support networks, where focus is on preventing the dissemination of ideology rather than countering it. Currently available online at:
<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/Parameters/06summer/brimley.htm>

Cassidy, Robert M. **THE LONG SMALL WAR: INDIGENOUS FORCES FOR COUNTERINSURGENCY** (Parameters, vol. 36, no. 2, Summer 2006, pp. 15-29)

Robert Cassidy, a major in the U.S. Army, discusses the potential use of indigenous forces in Iraq and Afghanistan today. Citing examples from past wars, Cassidy argues that properly utilizing these forces could lead to "achieved significant results." Among these results are exponential increases in the forces prosecuting counterinsurgency, better knowledge of the terrain and environment, and more actionable intelligence about the enemy. Although misuse can lead to

vulnerabilities, the deliberate and early employment of indigenous forces can expand the quality and quantity of forces conducting pacification and counter-insurgency, leading to an effective method in achieving success in today's war. Available online at:
<http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usawc/parameters/06summer/cassidy.pdf>

Cohen, Roberta; O'Neill, William G. **LAST STAND IN SUDAN?** (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 62, no. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 51-58)

The African Union (AU) is underfunded, underequipped, and undermanned - but has saved lives in Sudan's Darfur region. Western support is essential to support the AU through this mission, which is seen by many as the test case of the mission of the AU's viability as a regional peacekeeping force. Today, there are only 7,000 AU troops in Darfur to protect 3.5 million civilians considered by the United Nations to be at risk from the Sudanese government and its Janjaweed militia. Aid workers outnumber AU forces 2 to 1 - military experts agree that the AU needs at least 20,000 troops to run an effective peacekeeping mission. Despite a vague mandate, an uncooperative host government, and the breakdown of civil society in much of the region, AU troops persevere, occasionally making breakthroughs through preventative deployments into emerging trouble spots, flexible patrols aimed at providing security to meet immediate needs, mediation and conflict resolution to help refugees solve disputes, and advocacy against the use of child soldiers.

Henry, Ryan **TRANSFORMING THE U.S. GLOBAL DEFENSE POSTURE** (Naval War College Review, Vol. 59, No. 2, Spring 2006, pp. 12-28)

The author, Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, served in the military for 24 years and also worked in the private sector with Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC). Pointing out that "the security environment at the start of the twenty-first century is perhaps the most uncertain it has been in our nation's history," he focuses on the factors that are driving the continuing transformation to allow the military to deal with this uncertainty and the changes involving the Defense Department concerning "our relationships and partnership capabilities around the world." He provides some historical background about transformation and describes four types of security challenges - traditional, irregular, catastrophic, and disruptive. He also discusses the five key themes of the global defense posture strategy and provides a region-by-region synopsis of the changes that are taking place, and concludes, "Collectively, proposed posture changes provide a framework for our alliance and defense commitments overseas and for harmonizing our forces' skill sets with the shifting uncertainties of that new landscape. Global, geopolitical circumstances will continue to change, our relationships with allies and partners will evolve, and our capabilities will mature."

McFaul, Michael **POLITICAL TRANSITIONS: DEMOCRACY AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION** (Harvard International Review, vol. 28, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 40-45)

Fifteen years later, democracy is still struggling to gain a strong foothold among the countries comprising the former Soviet Union. McFaul's review of the region sees three broad development paths: relatively easy transitions (in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), post-communist dictatorships (in the Central Asian republics), and unconsolidated, semi-democratic, semi-authoritarian regimes (in the Slavic republics and the Caucasus). While continuing reforms and the "color revolutions" in Ukraine, Georgia, and Kyrgyzstan show that the region is gradually polarizing between democratic and dictatorial regimes, history teaches that these former Soviet states, though freer, are as unpredictable as ever.

Silitzki, Vitali **STILL SOVIET: WHY DICTATORSHIP PERSISTS IN BELARUS** (Harvard International Review, vol. 28, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 46-53)

Unlike many other post-Soviet strongmen, Alexander Lukashenka was no apparatchik holdover. His rise to power and the populist regime he presides over has effectively learned from the mistakes of his neighbors by building a resilient economy, strong relations with Russia, and a brutally effective apparatus in dealing with potential political opponents. The author concludes that "dictatorships are not accidental" and require historical, political, and economic factors to

sustain them, and that "autocrats may be smart," thus able to outmaneuver opponents. While there is support for democratic change, Lukashenka has "successfully foreclosed" Belarus from following its neighbors toward a new color revolution for the foreseeable future.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Achenbaum, W. Andrew **WHAT IS RETIREMENT FOR?** (Wilson Quarterly, vol. 30, no. 2, Spring 2006, pp. 50-56)

The author reviews the history of aging, retirement and financial security in the United States and puts the retirement of today's Baby Boomer generation in context. People are living and staying healthier longer and are making up an ever increasing proportion of the population. "Now more than ever," he says, "we need to form a clearer collective conception of what retirement ought to be." It is his expectation that the workforce will be more flexible and allow older employees to work part time or on a project-to-project basis. Many Boomers, he predicts, will become volunteers as their parents have done. This article is one of a series of this publication's essays that deal with "The Sovereign State of Retirement," the title of this Spring's edition.

Bishop, Matthew et al. **A SURVEY OF WEALTH AND PHILANTHROPY** (The Economist, vol. 378, no. 8466, February 25, 2006, special insert, 16 pp.)

"It's very, very striking that the new philanthropists, the likes of Bill Gates or Pierre Omidyar, who founded eBay, or Thomas Hunter, the Scottish retailer, who are coming into the field, are all very concerned about how do we make sure that our money isn't wasted, that it actually does make a difference. And they're rethinking the way philanthropy is done," asserts Bishop while discussing the first article of the survey: "The Business of Giving." The next article, "To Have, Not to Hold," addresses the rise of the new philanthropist, a product of the recent creation of vast global wealth. "The Birth of Philanthrocapitalism" compares the new philanthropists, who see themselves as social investors, with the founders of more traditional foundations. "The Good Company" asks: "Is corporate philanthropy worthwhile?" in light of the recent scrutiny given corporate philanthropy since the collapse of Enron. Additional articles treat "The Rise of the Social Entrepreneur," "Virtue's Intermediaries" (new businesses that are trying to make philanthropy work better), and "Faith, Hope and Philanthropy," which looks at the techniques the new philanthropists are using to improve the management of charities, non-profits, NGOs, and the social sector. The survey is accompanied by several useful charts and graphs.

Terkel, Studs **A CITY CALLED HEAVEN; MY KIND OF TOWN: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS** (Smithsonian Magazine, vol. 37, no. 4, July 2006, pp. 19-22)

Though Chicago is no longer the legendary city celebrated by poet Carl Sandburg, oral historian Studs Terkel writes affectionately about his boyhood home, once referred to in the gospel song "A City Called Heaven." Terkel, nine years old when he moved to Chicago in 1921, was excited to be at the center of the nation's railways. During the years when he lived and clerked at his parents' hotel, he met many of the labor movement's notable figures. Now at age 94, he reflects on what has happened to the city; his feelings "a bit more mellowed and seared. He is aware of its carbuncles and warts, a place far from Heaven, but it is his town, the only one he calls home."

IIP Publications

Electronic Journals

Snapshot USA

eJournal USA: Society & Values Volume 11, Number 2, June 2006

This edition of eJournal USA is designed to provide a central resource for information about the United States. It is but an introduction, tailored to the current generation of young people around the world, containing many facts and statistics, but also essays which describe a little of how Americans think about their country and the world.

Books

2006 Higher Education Directory / Ed. by Jeanne M. Burke. - Falls Church, VA; Higher Education Publications, Inc., 2006.

1. Burke, Jeanne M., ed.

American Constitutional Law / by Ralph A. Rossum, Alan Tarr. - 7th ed. - Belmont, CA ; Thomson, 2007. 2 vols.

Volume I: The structure of government

Volume II: The bill of rights and subsequent amendments

The Europa international foundation directory 2005 / Ed. by Cathy Hartley. - 14th ed. - New York, NY; Routledge, 2005.

The Foundation directory 2006 / Ed. by David Jacobs. - 28th ed. - New York : Foundation Center, 2006.

The Military balance 2006 / International Institute for Strategic Studies.. - London : International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2006.

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